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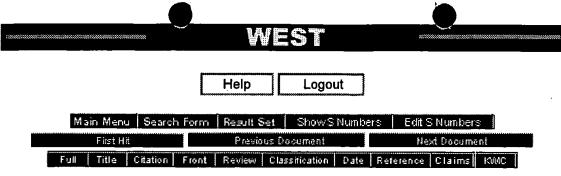
Search Results -

Terms	Documents	
17 and 14 and 13	34	

Database:	All Databases	(USPT + I	EPAB +	JPAB + DW	/PI + TDBD)	v
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		and 14	and I	5		
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Search History

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
ALL	17 and 14 and 13	34	<u>L9</u>
ALL	17 same 13	39	<u>L8</u>
ALL	cell	743792	<u>L7</u>
ALL	transfer or transfe\$ or delivery or deliver or carrier	2316178	<u>L6</u>
ALL	14 same 13	7	<u>L5</u>
ALL	dna or nucleic or polynucleotide or plasmid	108763	<u>L4</u>
ALL	12 same 11	718	<u>L3</u>
ALL	polymer	1112609	<u>L2</u>
ALL	crown ether or cryptate or polydentate or cyclic polyether	6811	<u>L1</u>



Entry 7 of 7

File: EPAB

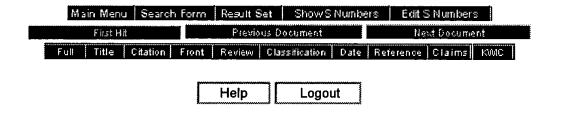
May 21, 1987

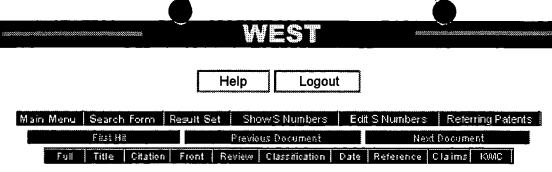
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: DE 3644346 A1

TITLE: Matrix-bound crown ether ligands as separating material in the affinity chromatography of nucleic acids

FPAR:

Crown ethers or cryptands are covalently bound to a support polymer conventional in chromatography. In this manner, a chromatographic separation material is obtained which is able to reversibly bind nucleic acids and oligonucleotides in the presence of alkali metal ions. The separation material is outstandingly suitable for affinity chromatography of nucleic acids, separating off nucleic acids from biological samples and the separation of nucleic acid mixtures and oligonucleotide mixtures both on an analytical and on a preparative scale. When suitable support polymers are used, the use of the novel separation material is possible without problem in the high-pressure liquid chromatography.





Entry 2 of 7

File: USPT

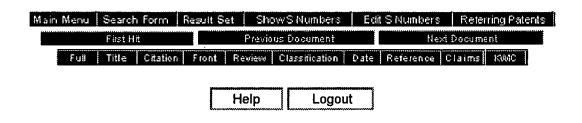
Nov 9, 1999

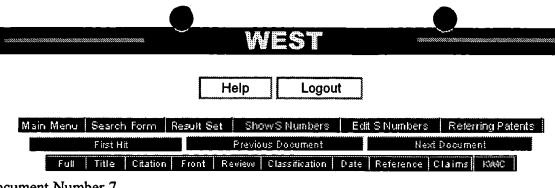
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5980861 A

TITLE: Chelator compositions and methods of synthesis thereof

DEPR:

Accordingly, preferred chelator moieties include amidothiols, including, e.g., mercaptoacetyltripeptides, such as, e.g., mercaptoacetyltriglycine (MAG.sub.3), mercaptoacetyltriserine, and the like. Mercaptoacetyl-tripeptides can chelate radionuclides such as Tc(O).sup.3+ by coordination through the three amide nitrogens of the peptide backbone, and the terminal mercapto group. Other chelator moieties which may find use in the present invention include cyclams, porphyrins, crown ethers, azacrown ethers, and the like. As the skilled artisan will understand from the teachings herein, a chelator moiety will preferably be capable of covalently bonding to a<u>nucleic</u> acid, e.g., RNA or PNA, or other polymer compound. Thus, a mercaptoacetyltripeptide molecule can form an amide bond, e.g., through the C-terminal carboxyl moiety of the tripeptide, with a nitrogen atom of the <u>nucleic</u> acid. Similarly, a mercaptoacetyltripeptide can form an ester bond to a nucleic acid through an oxygen atom of the nucleic acid. The chelator moiety can be covalently linked to the nucleic acid through covalent bonds to other functionalities of the chelator moiety. For example, a mercaptoacetyltripeptide which includes an aspartate residue can form an ester or amide bond to a <u>nucleic</u> acid through the side-chain carboxylate of the aspartate residue.





Entry 7 of 39

File: USPT

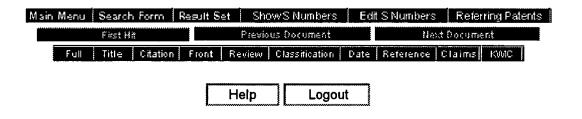
Sep 3, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5552141 A

TITLE: Polymeric immunological adjuvants

BSPR:

In many instances, it may be desirable to have an entity of interest Joined to either the adjuvant, the adjuvant containing polymer or the filler surfactant containing polymer. These additives may be involved in ease of isolation of the polymeric product, e.g. liposome, targeting to a particular <u>cell</u> type or site, binding of the <u>polymer to another</u> <u>polymer</u>, forming complexes with other entities, or the like. Thus, any ligand may be Joined to the polymer, where the ligand may include nucleotides, oligonucleotides, peptides, enzymes, toxins, phosphates, saccharides, phthalocyanines, drugs (monomeric or polymeric), amino acids, chromophores, natural ligands such as biotin, lectins, bifunctional reagents, effector molecules, sugars, antigens, dyes, crown ethers, silanes, steroids, haptens, radioactively labelled moieties, chelating agents or the like.



Entry 9 of 39

File: USPT

May 14, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5516864 A

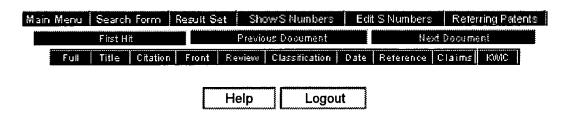
TITLE: Fluorescent ion-selective diaryldiaza crown ether conjugates

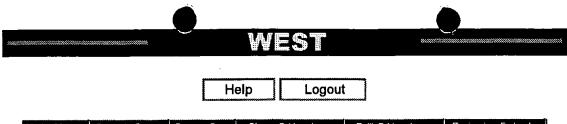
ABPL:

This invention describes novel sensors for ions that are based on the combination of xanthylium-based dyes with metal-binding N, N'-diaryldiaza crown ethers. These sensors are primarily useful for detection and quantitation of alkali-metal ions in aqueous solution. Binding of the ion results in a change in the fluorescence properties of the indicating dye that can be correlated with the ion concentration. Methods are provided for attaching reactive groups on these sensors for conjugation to dyes, lipids and polymers and for enhancing entry of the indicators into living cells.

BSPR:

None of the crown ether compounds described above are conjugated to other materials that assist in localizing or retaining the indicators inside the cell, or used for preparing conjugates with polymers. There is a need for fluorescent indicators for alkali-metal ions that can be attached to polymers for use in remote sensing of ions or enhancing the solubility or localization of the optical sensor. The advantage of conjugation of the indicator to water-soluble polymers to improve retention of other ion indicators in the cytosol has been described in Haugland, HANDBOOK OF FLUORESCENT PROBES AND RESEARCH CHEMICALS, supra, but Haugland does not describe indicators for alkali-metal ions conjugated to polymers or other materials.







Entry 5 of 34

File: USPT

Sep 21, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5954706

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5954706 A

TITLE: Drug delivery

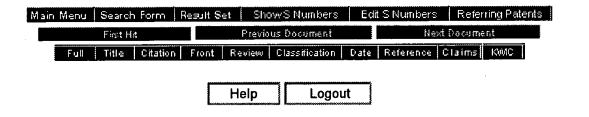
DATE-ISSUED: September 21, 1999 US-CL-CURRENT: 604/509; 604/96

APPL-NO: 8/ 473136

DATE FILED: June 7, 1995

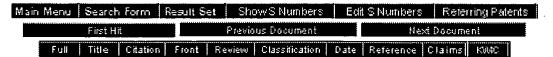
PARENT-CASE:

CROSS REFERENCE This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/097,248, filed on Jul. 23, 1993, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,674,192, which is a continuation-in-part of application, Ser. No. 07/795,976, titled "Drug Delivery System", filed Nov. 22, 1991, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,304,121, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 07/635,732, now abandoned, titled Balloon Drug Delivery System, filed Dec. 28, 1990.









Entry 10 of 34

File: USPT

Nov 10, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5834020

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5834020 A TITLE: Dendrimeric compounds DATE-ISSUED: November 10, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: $\underline{424}/\underline{484}$; $\underline{424}/\underline{1.11}$, $\underline{424}/\underline{485}$, $\underline{424}/\underline{486}$, $\underline{424}/\underline{9.1}$, $\underline{424}/\underline{DIG.16}$

APPL-NO: 8/ 722082

DATE FILED: January 21, 1997 FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

FOREIGN-PRIORITY-APPL-NO: GB 9407812

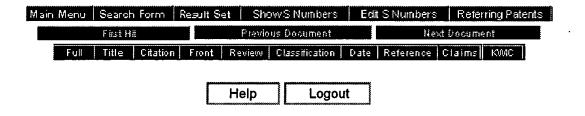
FOREIGN-PRIORITY-APPL-DATE: April 20, 1994

PCT-DATA:

PCT-DATE-FILED: April 20, 1995 PCT-APPL-NO: PCT/GB95/00898 PCT-371-DATE: January 21, 1997 PCT-102(E)-DATE: January 21, 1997

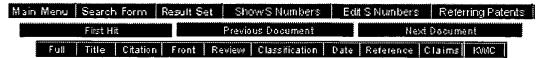
PCT-PUB-NO: WO95/28966

PCT-PUB-DATE: November 2, 1995









Entry 14 of 34

File: USPT

Feb 3, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5714166

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5714166 A

TITLE: Bioactive and/or targeted dendrimer conjugates

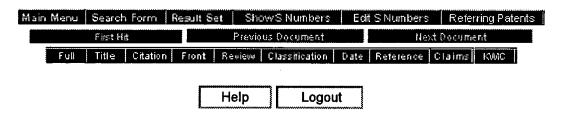
DATE-ISSUED: February 3, 1998

US-CL-CURRENT: $\frac{424}{486}$; $\frac{424}{1.29}$, $\frac{424}{1.33}$, $\frac{424}{1.37}$, $\frac{424}{1.41}$, $\frac{424}{1.49}$, $\frac{424}{178.1}$, $\frac{424}{193.1}$, $\frac{424}{204.1}$, $\frac{424}{234.1}$, $\frac{424}{405}$, $\frac{424}{417}$, $\frac{424}{178.08}$, $\frac{424}{9.3}$, $\frac{424}{9.32}$, $\frac{424}{9.32}$, $\frac{424}{9.32}$, $\frac{424}{9.32}$, $\frac{424}{9.32}$, $\frac{424}{9.42}$, $\frac{424}{9.42}$, $\frac{424}{9.42}$, $\frac{424}{9.6}$, $\frac{424}{9.6}$, $\frac{424}{93.1}$, $\frac{424}{193.1}$

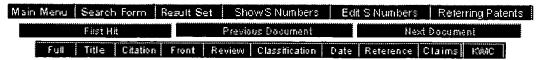
DATE FILED: March 7, 1995

PARENT-CASE:

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation-in-part of our applications Ser. No. 316,536, filed Sep. 30, 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of our application Ser. No. 207,494, filed Mar. 7, 1994, now abandoned which is a divisional and continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 043,198, filed Apr. 5, 1993, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,527,524, issued Jun. 18, 1996, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 654,851, filed Feb. 13, 1991, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,338,532, issued Aug. 16, 1994, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 386,049, filed Jul. 26, 1989, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 087,266, filed Aug. 18, 1987, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 897,455, filed Aug. 18, 1986, now abandoned. All of these prior application documents are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties herein.







Entry 34 of 34

File: USPT

Dec 12, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4886625

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4886625 A

.

TITLE: Functionalized conducting polymers and their use in diagnostic

devices

DATE-ISSUED: December 12, 1989

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>252/500</u> APPL-NO: 7/ 114011

DATE FILED: October 29, 1987

